

THIRTY-THIRD  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
*Sanitary Condition*  
OF THE  
SHELF URBAN DISTRICT  
FOR THE YEAR 1906.

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BY  
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L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.F.P.S.G.,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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SHELF:  
J. H. WOODHEAD, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.  
—  
1907.



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# Medical Officer's Report.



SHELF, MARCH, 1907.

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in laying before you my Annual Report on the health of the District, for the year 1906.

It is the Thirty-third Annual Report made for this District, and, as in past years, consists of the various statistical papers, reports, &c., required by the Local Government Board, Home Office and County Councils, along with other matters of immediate interest to the hygiene and good health of the District.

**Area of District and Population.**—The area of the District is 1,303 acres, exclusive of water.

The population, I think, is practically stationary, and all the calculations have been based on the assumption that there has been no change since the last census of 1901, when the population was 2,500. The number of inhabited houses is 700, giving an average of 3·9 persons per house.

**Births.**—The registered births during the year were 41, consisting of 22 males and 19 females, giving a birth-rate of 16·4 per thousand. This is rather better than the year

before, when we had the phenomenally low birth-rate of 14·8 per thousand. The birth-rate for England and Wales last year (1906), the lowest ever recorded, viz., 27·0 is quite respectable in comparison.

In my last report I suggested some probable causes why the rate is so low. It is generally found that to some extent the birth-rate depends upon the prosperity of the district: if trade is bad the rate declines, conversely, with increased trade, more marriages—and more children.

In country districts like this, there is another factor that may play a part in the causation of so few births, that is the intermarriage of families, but as intercommunication between towns has become easy, there is more likelihood of fresh blood coming in.

It is gratifying to again note the absence of any illegitimate children.

**Table A.—BIRTHS.**

Year.	Population Estimated to middle of year.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1897	2600	62	20·4
1898	2550	57	22·3
1899	2500	66	26·4
1900	2500	58	23·2
1901	2500	55	25·6
1902	2500	45	18·0
1903	2500	47	18·8
1904	2500	46	18·4
1905	2500	37	14·8
1906	2500	41	16·4

**Deaths.**—The deaths during the year numbered 48, and were equally divided between the sexes, viz., 24 males and 24 females.

This gives the death-rate per thousand at 19·2, a great increase on last year's rate of 13·2 per thousand, and much larger than the average for England and Wales, which, during the same period, was 15·4 per thousand. The first two quarters of the year alone accounting for 34.

**Table B.—DEATHS.**

Year.	Population Estimated to middle of year.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1897	2600	40	15·4
1898	2550	40	15·6
1899	2500	46	18·4
1900	2500	39	15·6
1901	2500	44	17·6
1902	2500	58	23·2
1903	2500	37	14·8
1904	2500	42	16·8
1905	2500	33	13·2
1906	2500	48	19·2

**Table B I.**

Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages for the year 1906.

	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and over.	TOTAL.	
							Under 5.	Above 5.
1st Quart'r	4	1	1	...	8	3	5	12
2nd „	2	3	...	...	5	7	5	12
3rd „	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4
4th „	...	1	...	...	4	5	1	9
Total ...	6	5	1	1	19	16	11	37

**Table B II.—Infantile Mortality Rate.**

Year.	Population Estimated to middle of year.	Total Deaths Registered at all ages.	Number under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000.
1897	2600	40	9	145·01
1898	2550	40	9	157·8
1899	2500	46	10	151·5
1900	2500	39	6	103·0
1901	2500	44	6	109·0
1902	2500	58	13	288 8
1903	2500	37	3	63·8
1904	2500	42	4	95·23
1905	2500	33	3	81·8
1906	2500	48	6	146·34

**Infantile Mortality Rate.**—Six children died during the year under 1 year of age, making an infantile mortality rate of 146·34 per thousand, as compared to a rate of 81·8 the year before.

The rate for England and Wales in 1906 was 133 per thousand births.

#### **ZYMOTIC DISEASES:—**

**Smallpox.**—No cases.

**Diphtheria.**—No cases.

**Membranous Croup.**—No cases.

**Erysipelas.**—No cases.

**Scarlet Fever.**—Three cases; no deaths.

**Enteric Fever.**—No cases.

**Puerperal Fever.**—One case, which died.

**Measles.**—Fifty-three cases were notified, but in all probability there were many more cases which escaped observation. The epidemic on the whole was not severe in type, only one death being notified. Both schools were closed.

**Epidemic Influenza.**—A few cases in the early part of the year, mild in type and not so infectious as the cases occurring in the latter months of the year, but even they could not be called severe.

**Phthisis.**—There were four deaths recorded.

**Malignant Disease.**—Four deaths under this heading.

**Pulmonary Diseases.**—There were eleven deaths registered, due to diseases of the respiratory organs.

**Nuisances.**—These have been well attended to by your Inspector. There will be greater facility in dealing with many old outstanding ones since the advent of the sewage works.

**Excrement or Refuge Removal.**—The scavenging is let by contract, and has been greatly improved. The contractor is supplied with a book in which he has to enter the date of emptying any privy or ashpit. The Surveyor has another book as a check, and generally keeps an eye on things. The ashpits are emptied about three times a year, but oftener if necessary.

**Water.**—The whole District, with the exception of Pepper Hill, is supplied with water from the Bradford Corporation, through a local Company. It is a good pure water, rather soft, and unless treated has a slight plumbo-solvent action.

I had no case of lead-poisoning during the year.

**Roads and Lighting.**—The District is getting well supplied with gas lamps (incandescent), and compares with advantage to most urban districts.

The roads have not had much chance to keep their high standard of excellence, owing to the laying of the main sewers.

**Hospital.**—Our arrangement with Halifax, which allows us to send our zymotic cases to their Fever Hospital, has proved very satisfactory.

**Infectious Diseases Notification.**—The compulsory notification of infectious diseases was adopted and came into force in May, 1896. In July, 1898, measles was added.

In 1900, phthisis was made voluntary, but has been only slightly responded to.

**Chicken-pox** ought to be included.

**Bye-Laws.**—These were adopted on November 5th, 1901; approved by the Local Government Board November 28th, 1901.

They are ample for the present requirements.

**Vaccinations.**—I find much less objection to this being done than in former years.

**Drainage.**—The sewage of the District is conducted into fields and streams, except in a few cases, where cesspools are used. Now that the Woodfall Beck part of the sewage scheme is completed and the houses have joined up, this will be a thing of the past.

I am glad to say that, at the time of writing, the first part of the sewage scheme is complete, and has been formally opened. I am indebted to Mr. E. B. Drake, the engineer of it, for the following description, and to Mr. Arnold Barraclough for the photographs he has so ably taken.

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## **SHELF SEWAGE WORKS.**

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**District.**—The Shelf Urban District, with a total area of 1,303 acres, is divided into two distinct watersheds. The first includes Shelf Village and Shelf Moor, and drains naturally into the stream named Wood Fall Beck. The other watershed includes the hamlets of Stone Chair, Lower Shelf and Lumbrook, and drains into the stream named Lumbrook.

**Population.**—The scheme, as passed by the Local Government Board and as carried out, deals only with the first of the above-mentioned watersheds, and drains an area of 478 acres or thereabouts, with a total population of 1,800, leaving out only about six houses, which it is impossible to drain on account of their isolation.

**Daily Flow.**—For the purposes of this scheme, the daily dry weather flow has been assumed at 10 gallons per head for 1,800=18,000 gallons per day, although it is found from the Water Company's books that the total number of 542 houses (out of 656) connected have a consumption of only 5 gallons per head per day. In this scheme rain water from roads and trade effluents is not admitted to the sewers.

Before carrying out the works, the District was only drained by dry-walled drains, all discharging direct into the streams. In this contract earthenware pipe sewers, 9 in. and 6 in. diameter, have been laid along the main road from one end of the District to the other and along the minor roads, viz., Belle Vue, Shelf Moor, Brow Lane and Old Road, these sewers average 9 ft. deep and in the aggregate 4,300 lin. yds. or thereabouts. The sewers are laid in straight lines from manhole to manhole, and flushing valves are fixed at the heads of all sewers. The gradients throughout are quick, varying from 1 in 209 to 1 in 12, but averaging 1 in 80.

The effluent is conducted to the Disposal Works by two main outfalls, and known as Riding Hill and Brow Lane Outfalls.

These two outfalls are collected into one pit at the Disposal Works, but before entering this pit they pass through automatic leaping side-wier storm overflows, which divert all over 6 volumes direct to the stream without further treatment.

**Disposal Works.**—From the collecting pit, the effluent passes through sand tanks in duplicate, each 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. deep, provided with screening grates, thence through a channel to the Receiving Tank, first passing another automatic storm overflow, where all over 2 volumes is diverted, thus allowing for twice the daily dry weather flow (36,000 gallons) to have full treatment. The 4 volumes of effluent diverted at this “overflow” are conducted to storm filters (in duplicate) each 12 yds. by 6 yds. by 1 yd. deep (charged with screened clinkers), and which have a combined area of 144 sup. yds., and allowing 500 gallons per sup. yd. per 24 hours=72,000 gallons or four times the dry weather flow. The Receiving Tank is 24 ft. by 20 ft. by 6 ft. deep, and has a total capacity of 18,000 gallons, or one day’s dry weather flow. It is divided by a centre wall, so that one half can be sludged whilst the other half is working. For this purpose two sludge areas are provided, each 6 yds. by 4 yds. From the Receiving Tank the effluent is conducted through 4 in. iron pipes to No. 2 circular filters, 26 ft. in diameter and 6 ft. high, built of pigeon-holed brick walls, 13½ in. thick. These filters are charged with hard burnt clinker and filled in in layers of different sizes varying from 3 in. to ½ in. The effluent is distributed on to these filters by the “Fiddian” Automatic Revolving Distributors, supplied by Messrs. Birch, Killon & Co., of Manchester. From these filters the effluent is collected into a Sedimentation Tank, 24 ft. by 12 ft. by 6 ft. deep, and



No. 1.—Sand Tanks and Receiving Tanks.

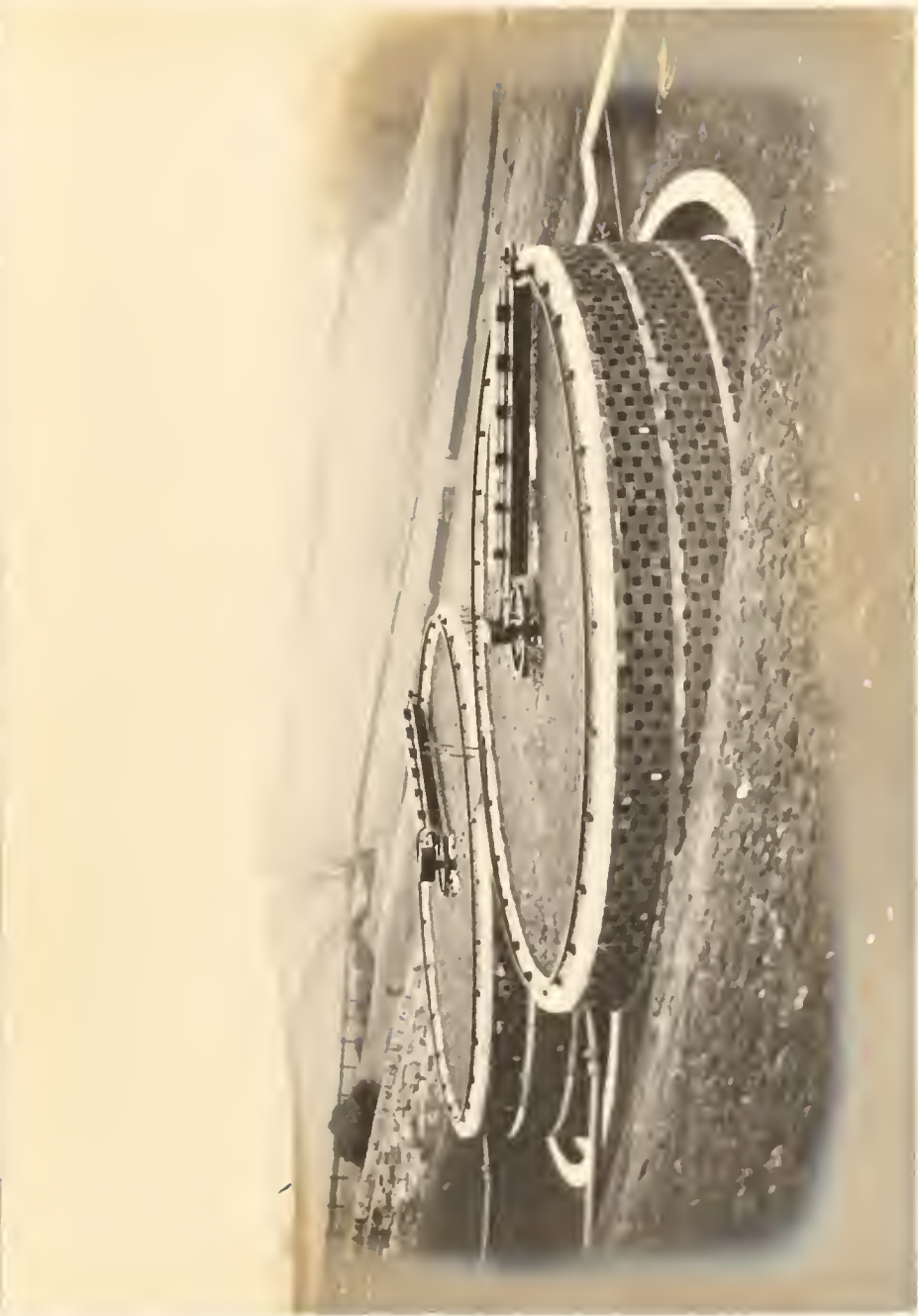




No. 2.—View of Receiving Tanks and First Two Circular Filters from N.W.







No. 3.—Top Circular Filters. Part of Sedimentation Tank at right of Picture.







No. 4.—View of Circular Filters and Sedimentation Tank from W.





No. 5.—View of Circular Filters and Store House from S.W.



from here it is again passed through No. 2 circular filters, similar to those described above. The total capacity of these four circular filters is 472 cub. yds., and allowing for 168·7 gallons per cub. yd. per 24 hours=79,628 gallons (double dry weather flow=36,000 gallons).

The filtered effluent is collected into a discharge pit lined with white glazed tiles, for purposes of inspection, and from there discharged into the stream.

The works have been constructed by Messrs. Frank Robinson & Sons, Contractors, Thornton.

The scheme was designed by Messrs. John Drake & Son, Engineers, Queensbury, and has been carried out under their supervision.

The total cost is upwards of £6,000.

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## **FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.**

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There are three mills in the District, one of which is divided into three factories. They together employ seven or eight hundred hands.

The spinning of yarns and manufacture of cloth is the staple trade carried on.

Their general condition is satisfactory.

**Lumbrook Mill** is an old mill, situated on the borders of Shelf, Northowram and Halifax.

It is provided with fire escapes, chemical apparatus in the rooms, and also water buckets.

White-washing is done every fourteen months.

The ventilation is good.

The number of employed is as follows:—

WINDING ROOM: 14 females. 1 privy.

PATTERN WEAVING ROOM: 11 males; 3 females.

1 privy for each sex.

PIECE WAREHOUSE: 3 men.

No. 1 SHED: 50 females.

No. 2 SHED: 6 to 7 males.

No. 1 and No. 2 Sheds use the same privies,  
one provided for each sex.

COMBING ROOM: 4 females; 2 males.

WARPING ROOM: 5 females; 2 males.

One privy for each sex in the two rooms.

No. 1 SPINNING ROOM : 18 females ; 18 males.

No. 2 SPINNING ROOM : 14 females ; 9 males.

DRAWING ROOM : 16 females ; 2 males.

One privy for each sex in these rooms.

The privies are newly constructed, detached from the main building, and provided with through cross ventilation.

About 155 hands are at present employed, many of these live out of the District.

The lighting and ventilation are good.

The Bradford and Halifax water mains are close to the mill.

**Clough Mill.**—Clough Mill is a modern stone-built mill. It is provided with an up-to-date stationary fire-engine, with lengths of hose to get to any part of the building.

Buckets are hung in the respective rooms.

White-washing is done every fourteen months.

Settling tanks have been provided to deal with their trade refuse. All waste water from washing and scouring departments is run into tanks. The fat is broken up by the addition of vitriol, and is cleared out and refined. This ought to practically pay for itself.

The rooms are large, well lighted and ventilated.

Number employed :—

No. 1 ROOM, 101,300 cub. ft. : 3 females ; 9 males.

No. 2     ,,     96,800     ,,     50     ,,     6     ,,

No. 3     ,,     96,800     ,,     12     ,,     3     ,,

No. 4 GARRET, 70,000     ,,     18     ,,     2     ,,

One privy for each sex is provided in these rooms.

WEAVING ROOM, 220,605 cub. ft. : 120 females.

Four privies are provided for females in this shed ; one privy for males.

WARPING ROOM, 44,784 cub. ft. : 8 females ; 4 males.

WEFT ROOM, 24,600 cub. ft. : 5 males.

PIECE ROOM, 57,000 cub. ft. : 33 females ; 2 males.

One privy provided for each sex in these three rooms.

BLACKSMITH SHOP, 13,900 cub. ft. : 6 males.

OFFICES, 9,300 cub. ft. : 8 males.

TWISTING ROOM, 25,500 cub. ft. : 17 males.

SIZING ROOM, 19,200 cub. ft. : 2 males.

FINISHING SHED, 147,900 cub. ft. : 12 males.

**Shelf Mills** are a large stone building, roughly forming three sides of a square. It was partially rebuilt, part of it being destroyed by fire.

It is divided into three factories under three different firms. The largest, a firm of worsted spinners, employ upwards of 300 hands. The other two firms about fifty or sixty each.

No. 1 ROOM, OLD MILL, 54,756 cub. ft. : 3 males ; 25 females.

No. 2   ,,       ,,       50,193   ,,   9   ,,   20   ,,

No. 3   ,,       ,,       50,193   ,,   10   ,,   17   ,,

No. 4   ,,       ,,       32,760   ,,   6   ,,   15   ,,

There is one water closet in each of these rooms for each sex.



SPINNING ROOMS, NEW SHED, 43,776 cub. ft.: 6 males;  
18 females.

One privy for each sex.

SPINNING ROOM, OLD SHED: This is divided into two, one of the other firms using one part, the air space 87,360 cub. ft., with 40 hands.

The other portion, 111,016 cub. ft., for 7 males and 58 females.

The total air space in the room being 198,370 cub. ft., for 88 females and 17 males.

There are four privies in this room, kept exclusively for the use of the females.

MECHANICS' SHOP, 8,720 cub. ft.: 3 males.

CARDING ROOM, 8,720 „ 3 „

RULING ROOM, 5,340 „ 7 females.

WASH HOUSE, 27,946 „ 20 males.

COMBING ROOM, 43,776 „ 6 males; 18 females.

One privy for each sex in this room.

There are three privies in the yard, which are used by about 30 males.

The mill is white-washed every fourteen months, well lighted and ventilated, and is supplied in case of fire with ample lengths of hose-pipe, unions, &c., chemical apparatus, and water buckets.

**Workshops** in the District are :—Dressmakers, 2; Milliner, 1; Wheelwright, 1; Bootmakers, 2; Shoeing-smiths, 2; Taflors, 2; Steam Laundry.

All these are in a satisfactory condition.

**Bake-houses** (1).—Satisfactory.

**Slaughter-houses** (2).—Satisfactory.

**Offensive Trades.**—One Tannery, in good condition.

**D.C.M. Order.**—The Cowsheds and Mistals are every year in a better condition. Of course, it will take a long time before they are quite satisfactory.

A register is kept of Cow-keepers.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Riley, the Sanitary Inspector, for much help he has given me, especially in getting out the statistics of the mills.

I have the honour, Gentlemen, to be

Your obedient servant,

W. ROSE THERNE THOMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.



Table 1.—FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		TOTAL DEATHS AT ALL AGES.		Deaths in Public Institutions beyond District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.		Number.	Rate.
1896	2600	63	24.2	6	95.2	38	14.6	...	38	14.6
1897	2600	62	20.4	9	145.01	40	15.4	...	40	15.4
1898	2550	57	22.3	9	157.8	40	15.6	...	40	15.6
1899	2500	66	24.0	10	151.5	46	18.4	..	46	18.4
1900	2500	58	23.2	6	103.0	39	15.6	...	39	15.6
1901	2500	55	25.6	6	109.0	44	17.6	1	45	18.4
1902	2500	45	18.0	13	288.8	58	23.2	...	58	23.2
1903	2500	47	18.0	3	63.8	37	14.8	2	39	15.6
1904	2500	46	18.4	4	95.23	42	16.8	2	44	17.6
1905	2500	37	14.8	3	81.08	33	13.2	2	35	14.0
Averages for years 1896-1905.	2525	53.6	20.9	6.9	129.04	41.7	16.5	.7	42.4	16.8
1906	2500	41	16.4	6	146.34	48	19.2	1	49	19.6

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 1303.

Total population at all ages ... } 2500  
 Number of inhabited houses ... } 700  
 Average number of persons per house ... } 3.9  
 At Census of 1901.

**Table II.—For Whole District.**

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under one Year.
1896	2600	63	38	6
1897	2600	62	40	9
1898	2550	57	40	9
1899	2500	66	46	10
1890	2500	58	39	6
1901	2500	55	44	6
1902	2500	45	58	13
1903	2500	47	37	3
1904	2500	46	42	4
1905	2500	37	33	3
Averages of years 1896 to 1905.	2525	53.6	41.7	6.9
1906	2500	41	48	6

**Table III.—For Whole District.**

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED  
DURING THE YEAR 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	At all Ages.	AT AGES.—YEARS.		
		1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	3	1	2	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	...	...	1
Measles ... ..	53	27	23	3
Totals ... ..	57	28	25	4

*Isolation Hospital* :—Halifax Fever Hospital.

**Table IV.—FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.**

**CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1906.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT SUBJOINED AGES.					
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.
Measles ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ..	1	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ..	6	3	1	...	...	2
Pneumonia...	5	1	2	...	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	6	...	...	...	...	2
Accidents ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy ... ..	6	...	...	...	...	3
Urinary Diseases ...	3	...	...	...	...	1
Senile Decay ..	6	...	...	...	...	6
All other causes ...	6	2	1	1	...	2
All causes ... ..	49	6	5	1	1	20
						16

**Table V.—For Whole District.****INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1906.**

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1-2 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months	7-8 Months	10-11 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
Atrophy ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ... ..	...	..	...	...	1	1
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	3
Pneumonia ... ..	...	..	...	...	1	1
All Causes.—Certified	1	1	1	1	3	6

Births in the Year.—Legitimate, 41.

Deaths in the Year.—Legitimate Infants, 6.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 49.

Population (estimated to middle of 1905, 2,500.

**SHELF URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.**

Medical Officer of Health:—W. ROSETHERNE THOMPSON.

Sanitary Inspector:—W. RILEY.

**WATER SUPPLY**—Quality, *good*.

Any extensions or change during 1906—*None*.

Any inadequacy in any part?—*No*.

Any complaint as to action on lead?—*None*.

**SEWERAGE**—

Extensions or improvements during 1906—*One part of the District the Sewers laid.*

Any inadequacy, and where? } Faulty Sowers—*None*.  
 } Foul Manholes, &c.—*None*.

## SEWERAGE DISPOSAL—

Any modification recently?—*Automatic Revolving Distribution.*Any marketable produce grown on Sewerage plots?—*No.*

## SCAVENGING—

Performed by *Contractor.* Annual cost—*£66.*Any inadequacy, and where?—*None.*No. of Public Urinals in district—*None.*ADOPTIVE ACTS—Acts adopted during 1906 (or parts)—*None.*

BYE-LAWS—Any adopted or sanctioned during 1906?

(a) Under the Public Health Act, 1875—*Adopted Nov. 5th, 1900.*(b) Under the Public Health Acts (Amendment) 1890—*No.*

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	Total No. of Inspections made.	General Condition?	Legal Proceedings (if any).
Slaughter Houses	4	4	4	Good	
Cowsheds ... ..	32	32	24	Condition Improving	
Offensive Trades.. (Tannery)	1	1	6	Good	

FRIED FISH SHOPS—No. in district—*3.*Any nuisance—*No.*COWSHEDS—Any special inspection made during 1906—*No.*Any action taken by outside Authorities, *e.g.*, under 'Milk  
Clauses' concerning milk supplied from this district? } *No.*

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE—

How are the dwellings disinfected?—*Fumigated.*Any placards or handbills issued during 1906—*No.*

## SCHOOLS—

Any ailment or contagious disease associated particularly } *Measles.*  
with school life during 1906?No. of Special Reports by M.O.H. advising School closure—*2.*

## MIDWIVES ACT, 1902—

Any information as to the use of abortifacients—*No.*

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT—

Any cases of anthrax in factories or workshops during 1906—*No.*



DWELLINGS—Number of Houses built during 1906—1.

General character—*Dwellinghouse*.

Any occupied houses unfit for habitation?—*No*.

Any overcrowding of persons in houses?—*No*.

Any action taken under the Housing of the Working  
Classes Acts? } *No*.

Is house-to-house inspection systematically made?—*No*.

Are records kept?—*Yes*.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION—

Any system of notification?—*Voluntary*.

Any Disinfection of public rooms, vehicles, &c.?—*Both Schools*.

NUISANCES—

Total Number of Nuisances in hand at close of 1905—3.

At close of 1906—1.

Reported during 1906—16.

Abated during 1906—16.

Total No. of Legal Notices served for Abatement of  
Nuisances during 1906 } *None*.

Total No. of Summonses and other Legal Proceedings—*None*.

No. of Sink wastes disconnected during 1906—11.

No. of Sink wastes trapped during 1906—91.

Number of Closets newly constructed during 1906—3.

Kinds—*Privies*.

WHAT ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN IN REGARD TO THE FOLLOWING MATTERS?

Seizures of Unsound Food—*None*.

Prosecutions—*None*.

Samples under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—*None*.

Prosecutions—*None*.

Has there being any poisoning during  
1906 attributable to

{	Arsenical beer?— <i>No</i> . Ptomaines?— <i>No</i> . Lead-contaminated water?— <i>None</i> .
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No. of Smoke observations taken—*None*.

Burial Grounds—Number in district—4.

Any need for (a) extension?—*No*; (b) closure?—*No*.

No. of Allotments provided under the Acts  
or otherwise during 1906 } *None*.

BIRTHS—*Males 22; Females 19. Total 41.*

Number illegitimate, included in above—*None*.

Number of Still Births (not included)—*None*.





